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Louisiana State

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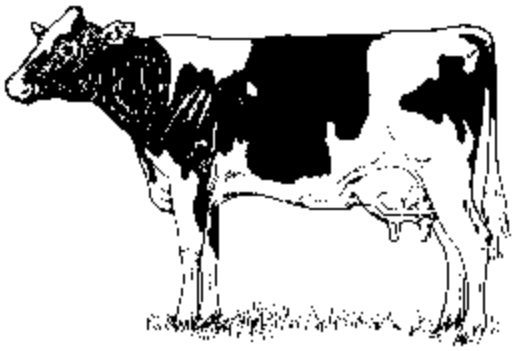
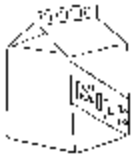
HIGHLIGHTS IN THIS REPORT

LOUISIANA MILK PRODUCTION

Louisiana dairies produced 212 million pounds of milk during the January-March quarter, up 1 percent from the same period in 1999. Milk cows averaged 61,000 head during the quarter, down 1,000 head from a year earlier.**#**





UNITED STATES MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production in the 20 major States during March totaled 12.7 billion pounds, up 3.8 percent from production in these same States in March 1999. February revised production, at 11.7 billion pounds, was up 8.2 percent from February 1999. However, adjusting production for the additional day due to the leap year causes February milk production to be up 4.5 percent on a per day basis. The February revision represented a slight decrease of 1 million pounds from last months preliminary production estimate.

Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,634 pounds for March, 49 pounds above March 1999.

The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.77 million head, 57,000 head more than March 1999, and 4,000 head more than February 2000.

The quarterly production of milk for the United States was 42.59 billion pounds, 5.1 percent above the January-March period last year. The average number of milk cows in the United States during the January-March quarter was 9.19 million head, 58,000 head more than the same period last year.**#**

MILK PRODUCTION

STATE	January - March MILK COWS 1/		January - March MILK PRODUCTION 2/	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
	Thousands		Million Pounds	
Alabama	27	27	106	106
Arkansas	42	42	135	141
Louisiana	62	61	209	212
Mississippi	39	36	160	162
Oklahoma	92	92	325	331
Tennessee	100	96	379	374
Texas	341	350	1,547	1,614
United States	9,128	9,186	40,505	42,591

1/Includes dry cows. Excludes heifers not yet fresh. 2/Excludes milk sucked by calves.

Pest Management Practices, Percent of Acres Receiving Practice, Corn, 1999

Practice	Region				United States	
	Northeast	North Central	South	West	1998	1999
	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres
Prevention Practices:						
Tillage/etc.to manage pests	39	44	53	50	48	45
Remove or plow down crop residue	36	17	45	34	25	22
Clean implements after fieldwork	41	34	50	34	37	36
Water management practices	8	9	11	29	13	10
Avoidance Practices:						
Crop varieties genetically modified to resist insects	11	19	8	7	13	17
Adjust planting/harvesting dates	10	9	21	13	8	11
Rotate crops to control pests	67	80	60	61	77	77
Crop varieties genetically modified to be pathogen/nematode resistant	**	**	**	1	**	**
Alternate planting locations	15	13	20	13	NA	14
Grow trap crop to control insects	**	3	**	**	NA	3
Monitoring Practices:						
Scouted for Pests	52	57	44	62	52	55
Records kept to track pests	20	23	19	39	23	23
Field mapping of weed problems	16	18	11	20	16	17
Soil analysis to detect pests	12	15	19	25	14	16
Pheromones to monitor pests	**	2	1	3	1	2
Weather monitoring	24	15	17	31	10	16
Suppression Practices:						
Crop varieties genetically modified to be herbicide resistant	3	6	19	8	7	8
Scouting used to make decisions	17	18	20	23	19	19
Biological pesticides	5	5	3	7	4	5
Beneficial organisms	*	1	3	2	**	2
Physical barriers	16	13	12	26	14	13
Adjust planting methods	5	8	13	9	8	8
Alternate pesticides	46	44	33	50	49	14
Pheromones to disrupt mating	**	**		*	**	**

* Insufficient reports to publish data.

** Less than 1 percent.

NA Not applicable, question not asked that year.

Pest Management Practices, Percent of Acres Receiving Practice, Cotton, 1999

Practice	Region				United States	
	Northeast	North Central	South	West	1998	1999
	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres	Percent of Acres
Prevention Practices:						
Tillage/etc.to manage pests	*	85	67	81	61	69
Remove or plow down crop residue	*	70	53	79	57	55
Clean implements after fieldwork	*	44	61	60	59	61
Water management practices	*		15	40	19	16
Avoidance Practices:						
Crop varieties genetically modified to resist insects			26	26	17	26
Adjust planting/harvesting dates		**	20	27	25	21
Rotate crops to control pests	*	42	38	74	48	40
Crop varieties genetically modified to be pathogen/nematode resistant			1		3	1
Alternate planting locations		*	12	19	NA	12
Grow trap crop to control insects			6	*	NA	6
Monitoring Practices:						
Scouted for Pests	*	44	77	100	72	78
Records kept to track pests	*	*	58	83	53	59
Field mapping of weed problems	*	*	14	50	12	17
Soil analysis to detect pests		*	18	20	25	18
Pheromones to monitor pests		18	65	37	53	63
Weather monitoring		*	22	38	15	22
Suppression Practices:						
Crop varieties genetically modified to be herbicide resistant		11	33	17	24	32
Scouting used to make decisions	*	*	48	71	41	48
Biological pesticides		**	16	*	14	15
Beneficial organisms			5	*	5	5
Physical barriers		*	9	*	14	9
Adjust planting methods			8	18	12	9
Alternate pesticides	*	*	42	79	57	44
Pheromones to disrupt mating		**	17	*	14	16

* Insufficient reports to publish data.
** Less than 1 percent.
NA Not applicable, question not asked that year.

UNITED STATES WOOL PRODUCTION

Shorn wool production in the United States during 1999 was 46.5 million pounds, down 5 percent from 1998. Sheep and lambs shorn totaled 6.15 million head, a decrease of 4 percent from 1998. The average price paid for wool sold in 1999 was $0.38 per pound for a total value of $17.9 million dollars, down 39 percent from $29.4 million dollars in 1998.#

WOOL PRODUCTION AND VALUE

UNITED STATES					
YEAR	SHEEP SHORN	WEIGHT PER FLEECE	SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION	PRICE PER POUND	VALUE 1/
	1,000 Head	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1995	8,132	7.8	63,388	1.04	64,140
1996	7,224	7.8	56,229	0.70	39,305
1997	6,960	7.7	53,578	0.84	44,909
1998	6,428	7.7	49,255	0.60	29,415
1999	6,150	7.6	46,549	0.38	17,852

1/Production multiplied by annual average price.

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